

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1903.

The Senate.

The movement to make the Federal Senate like the House in respect to the rapidity and ease with which a majority may force its measures through has just gathered strength through the friendly pronouncements of two of the most conservative of its veterans, Senator ALLI-SON of Iowa and Senator PLATT of Connecticut. Each of these gentlemen has exhibited a disposition to favor some scheme for the greater expedition of law-making.

In our opinion, popular impatience with the Senatorial method now prevailing is founded more on theory than on fact. What we have lost by it is trifling compared to what we have gained. For every good bill defeated by the immense power conferred upon a minority in the right to unlimited debate, ten bad bills have been defeated, or even more. Indeed, we can recall no great measure on which the majority of a party in the convinced and determined that has failed

Of the two measures whose defeat at the close of the last Congress has renewed and heated the agitation for Senatorial closure, namely, the Panama treaty and the Aldrich financial bill, the treaty is to-day assured of passage within a day or two and the Aldrich bill was affected with the fatal weakness of divided counsels. The bankers of Chicago are to-day boasting that they defeated it.

Over a bill so vigorously disputed there should be the fullest discussion and deliberation. A legislative system that prevents measures of that character from being jammed through it is far better to retain than to discard.

There may be somewhere a golden mean for the limitation of debate, but we are confident that it will not be found at the majority of three-fifths which Senator PLATT suggests tentatively as a proper body to be clothed with the power of shutting off debate and putting tion and has done much to help the navy its bills through. Better let Senator MORGAN single-handed keep the power that he has now than break down so utterly the present bulwark of conservatism, never fatal and often priceless.

The Hon ADLAI EWING STEVENSON is generally counted in respect to achievement as among the more humble of our public men. Yet how he looms above | manders. crowds of more ambitious and more conspicuous statesmen when we read the far-seeing valedictory which he delivered to the Senate when yielding the Vice-Presidential chair to his successor:

" During the term just closing, questions of deep import to political parties and to the country have here found earnest and at times passionate discussion. This chamber has indeed been the areas of great debate. The record of four years of masterful parliamentary struggles, of important legislation, is closed, and passes now to the domain

" I think I can truly say in the words of a dis singuished predecessor: 'In the discharge of my official duties I have known no cause, no party, no friend. It has been my earnest endeavor justly o interpret, and faithfully to execute, the rules of the Senate. At times the temptation may be strong to compass partisan en or a perversion of the rules. Yet, I think it safe to say the result, however salutary, will be dearly purchased by a departure from the methods prescribed by the Senate for its own guidance. A single instance as indicated might prove the fore-

"Twill be recorded for a precedent. And many an error, by the same example,

Will rish into the State." It must not be forgotten that the rules govern-

ing this body are founded deep in human experience: that they are the result of centuries of tircless effort in legislative hills, to conserve, to render stable and secure, the rights and libertles which have been achieved by conflict. By its rules the Senate wisely fixes the limits to its own power. Of those who clamor against the Senate, and its methods of procedure, it may be truly said: 'They know not what they do.' In this chamber alone are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and of good govern ment the right of amendment and of debate Great exils often result from hasty legislationrarely from the day which follows full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment, the historic Senate preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining intact the time-honored parliamentary methods and amenities which unfailingly secure action after del beration possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured by words."

Promoting and Retiring Veterans.

The failure of Congress to provide specifically for the retirement with advanced rank of army officers who served during the Civil War compels the President again to have recourse to his power to retire officers after a certain number of years' service, and to the right of officers of a certain length of service to retire voluntarily. It is said to be the present intention of the President to ask each officer with a Civil War second if he is willing to go immediately upon the retired list with advanced runk; and to begin again a "procession" of promotions and retirements such as in the past has honored and rewarded so many veteran officers and made way for other younger men. The Senate is said to be willing to confirm such appointments and promo-

Excluding from consideration those officers who were cadets between inti and into there are on the active ful to-day one hundred and two Coloneja. Lieutenant-Coloneie and Majors who served during the Civil War, whose actual hostilities ended almost thirtyeight years ago. Sixty-acton of those are Colonels, nineteen Lieutenant-Coloncis, and eighteen Majors ; and of them seventy-sid served in the Volunteer army, entering the Regular army after the war sitter by appointment direct or from West Point; and twenty-six served in the Regular army, where with a few exceptions they have stayed since they first emisted. The length of serwice in the Volunteers varies from one month, that of Col. Wattack, Fifteenth Country, to more than five years, that of Col. GROENECE, Judge Advocate, and of Col. WHERLER, Assistant Quarter-

the President contemplates appears from a slight consideration of the age list of these veterans. Col. VROOM, Inpector-General, is junior in rank to Col. BURTON, of the same department, but retires for age on April 18, 1906, while the latter, who was a cadet at West Point during the war, does not retire until Jan. 12, 1907; Gen. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General, with not quite two years' service in the Volunteers, retires in 1911, while Col. GROESBECK, Judge Advocate, who served five years and three months as a Volunteer, retires on Nov. 26, 1904. Col. HUMPHREY, who entered the army as an enlisted man in 1863, is to become Quartermaster-General in July; if there is no advancement and retirement for veterans, his selection will cut out Cols. ATWOOD, MARSHALL and SIMPSON, all of whom rank him

now, and are older than he is. A similar state of affairs exists in the line as well as in the staff. Every regiment of cavalry but one is commanded by an officer whose Volunteer service ended nearly thirty-eight years ago; eight of the thirteen Colonels of artillery are veterans of the war; and every regiment of infantry has a war veteran at its head. The chances of these officers for obtaining the stars of Brigadier-Generals Senate and of the public at large was in the ordinary course of events are very small; the President's plan alone can give to them the honors which their years of service deserve.

Greatly as the previous processions of Brigadier-Generals have changed the personnel of the Colonels, they have had little appreciable effect in bringing younger men to command in the army. In 1898, a year after President McKinley's first " general shuffle," the oldest Colonel of cavalry was 64, the youngest 56 years old; the oldest artillery Colonel was 63, the youngest 60; the oldest Colonel of infantry was 64, the youngest was 55 years old. The figures in the cavalry to-day are 64 and 53; in the artillery, 64 and 58; and in the infantry, 63 and 57. Not very much in the direction of rejuvenating the Colonels has been accomplished yet.

That naval officers should reach flag and command rank at a much lower age than was formerly the case in our navy was the object of the Navy Personnel bill, which effectually prevents stagnamorally and physically. In default of the retirement provisions of such a bill for the army, the procession of Generals must be secured as both President McKINLEY and President ROOSEVELT have secured it in the past. The need of young Colonels is as imperative nowadays as is that of young naval com-

A Wonderful Old Man.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama was more than threescore and fifteen years old when Mr. HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE negotiated the first canal treaty. The Senator lacks now a few months of seventy-nine years. A literary achievement that is simply stupendous distinguishes this brief period of his advanced age. Let us measure it by comparison.

The thirty-five tragedies, comedies

and historical dramas printed in the folio of 1623 contain about 850,000 words. the life work of the greatest of poets. This is the longitudinal measurement

Between the day when EDWARD GIB-BON sat amid the ruins of the Capitol, listened to the bare-footed friars singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, and conceived the idea of writing the decline and fall of Rome, and the time when the last volume of the colossal work issued for the press on his fiftyfirst birthday, twenty-four years elapsed. In these twenty-four years the historian produced about 1,025,000 printed words.

This is GIBBON. But the amazing output of each of these giants has been exceeded by the Senator from Alabama since he was seventy-five years old. Confining the count to the past three years, reckoning only his speeches, writings and laborious compilations on the single subject of the trans-isthmian canal, and wiping from the record every other utterance of his, Mr. Mongan yet sur-

passes either SHAKESPEARE OF GIBBON. The proof of this statement is presented in the subjoined summary of a part of his efforts since the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty was sent to the Senate, a little more than three years ago. The record is by no means complete, but it is sufficient to stagger the imagination. Special care has been taken to underestimate rather than exaggerate the volume of such deliverances of Mr. MOBGAN's as are not yet officially measured; the speeches of his in executive session, for example, from which the seal of secrecy has never been removed. and which the Congressional Record, consequently, does not contain. We are well aware that in such items as are necessarily estimated we are not doing full justice to Mr. Mongan; but we prefor to err on the side of conservations

ather than on that of sensationalism. We now come to details. The table which follows is the result of much labor but it is equally the source of astonish

ment and profound admiration:

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het off against the life work of SHARE-SPEARS and the indefatigable labors of

energy during three years is illustriously conspicuous in this résumé:

WILLIAM SHARESPEARE 850,000

He has wasted that many words, so far as the main purpose of his personal prejudice and ambition is concerned But he has made a phenomenal record; and candor compels us to say that he surprisingly well throughout.

Clean the Court House.

The Bar Association, the other night, authorized its president to appoint a committee of five to prepare a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to erect a new county court house on the site or in the immediate neighborhood of the present building, which sensible resolution practically disposes of any uptown movement.

We are in urgent need of a new court house, larger than the present one. The planning and construction of it, however, will take years, and, in the meantime, something should be done for the relief of the bench and bar. The plumbing of the present Court House is old and in poor order. The building is dirty in the extreme; its ventilation is atrocious. New plumbing should be put in and the whole Court House should be cleaned from top to bottom. The ceilings should be kalsomined, the walls, wood and iron work throughout the building should be painted and some proper method of ventilation should be provided.

We are informed that in last June the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of this department made a requisition on the President of this borough, the Hon. JACOB A. CANTOR, calling upon him to kalsomine and paint the County Court House, and to make other necessary repairs or alterations, and we are further told that no answer to this requisition has ever been vouchsafed.

It is certain that some one is responsible for this neglect, and as the warm spring months approach it is proper to call the attention of the public authorities to it.

Lobster Palace in Brooklyn.

An illustrious Manhattan lord of lobster palaces has taken pity on Brook-Looking into the East River tunnel lvn. and the seeds of time, he has seen a greater, hungrier, thirstier Brooklyn, a town in which Capt. MILES O'REILLY shall not ring the curfew at 10 o'clock P. M., a town not unvisited of strangers and able to spend as well as save. He has bought a couple of houses on Flatbush avenue, midway between the tunnel station and the Long Island terminal. There, in due time, a stately lobster hall will arise; and Brooklyn will be able to enjoy itself a little without coming over here. It will be a novel delight to Brooklynites to forage in their own borough; and even the great mass of steady-going, conservative, homestaving, early-to-bed and early-to-rise citizens may feel a certain satisfaction in seeing another step or jump in the evolution of their vast, sprawling pile of suburbs and hamlets.

Few of us can put our hands on our hearts and swear that we know Brooklyn. Like woman or sociology, it is too nsive a subject to master in one lifetime. We are acquainted with persons who love to describe themselves as " old Brooklyn men." Some of them have lived twenty or thirty years in Brooklyn, and they know nothing about it. They know their way to their New York offices and back without a guide; but if they ventured to wander from their own firesides without their wives, they would get lost and have to appeal to the

police We say this without any intention of depreciating Brooklyn. It has long been a moon and not a sun. It has got its light from New York. Even when it had an independent municipal life, it was but an appendage and appendix of New York. It has generally been conceded that Brooklyn was a virtuous and happy spot, where people went to bed early because they had beds to go to. In this high-piled settlement there are too many people and mighty few houses. There is no room at home; for the most part, there is no home. So the New Yorkers throng the restaurants and enjoy the chief Manhattan luxury, that of eating in public and seeing other folks eat in public. From all parts of the country pilgrims rush to New York to see the show. The rich feel that their own houses are too magnificent and weary of their own cooks. The visitors from other cities find this noisy, tolerant, brilliant, pocketbookemptying capital a fine place to live in for a time. They back in electric lights. They pour out their money. This is the real City of Light and the Paradise of Lobsters. The Brooklynites have good theatres of their own, but they have to come across the river frequently for light and lobsters and to see the manycolored perpetual procession.

Brooklyn has not been yearned for by strangers. They used to go to hear BESCHES preach, but they couldn't stay there unless they went to a boarding house. You always felt a little guilty in Brooklyn if you were not a Gustry the American manufacturers may householder. There were worthy, sim- no: find an exceedingly professive field? ple restaurants, but it to written " thou shalt not live by beans alone;" and Brooklyn has had little public means of catering to the delicate painte. We rememher a couple of Brooklyn chophouses in the dark backward and abyam of time; where are they now! Did you ever weary of tee and marmainde in London. leave your hotel early in the morning and try to get breakfast in a restaurant? You found that London was a big pince harders your discovered any successful the authorities assessed that his writer absorbed ready for launitanes. Well, the southers are of good souther and says complete. It want to start at a finish start and says complete the second south start and says complete the wind start and says complete the second south start and second so there sounds so what statisticians say, Brooklyn is at least twenty times bigger than London: and we have frequently starved to death in Bracklyn of a Sunday. For a man married. Brooklyn has been the best of bomes. The aditory wanderer there has done well to carry crackers in his pockete.

All this is changing or has changed. The great business activities and con-

stant growth of Brooklyn are bound to give it a various development. It has splendid stores already. It will have splendid hotels and restaurants. Its schools, libraries and churches will draw to it more and more well-to-do persons who want to educate their children and prefer a more quiet and less

expensive urban life than can be found in Manhattan. The great enterprises now under way in the hands of the has not only talked much, but has talked Pennsylvania company will bring a great increase of population to Long Island; and the Brooklyn tunnel will begin a new era in Brooklyn. There are hundreds of thousands of persons in Manhattan who think that they could live better and more cheaply in Brooklyn, but they are afraid of the jam at the Bridge. The tunnels and the new bridges will draw off some of the neverceasing plethora of Manhattan; and great changes, architectural, social and financial, will ensue in Brooklyn. Rents and the cost of living will probably rise. The plan of the lobster lord shows that he looks for a livelier, freer-handed and stranger-haunted Brooklyn; and he is a shrewd man of business. There is a close connection between prosperity and the demand for terrapin, oyster crabs, lobsters and champagne.

The New 16,000 Tonners.

An error crept into our list of State names borne by warships which we hereby finally correct. We have Statenamed, built, building or provided for, twenty-three battleships of the first class, one of the second class, nine armored cruisers, four monitors and two training vessels, leaving six States not represented in armor. Those States are North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, North Dakota, Montana and Utah.

It has been announced that the three 16,000-ton battleships provided for by the last Congress are to be modelled after the Connecticut and Louisiana, authorized in 1902, of similar displacement. Those vessels carry four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch guns, twelve 7-inch guns, twenty 3-inch guns and twelve 3-pounders. The Connecticut and sister will be the first to mount 7-inch guns. The preceding class, consisting of the Georgia and her four sisters, of a 1,000 tons, less displacement, carry 6-inch guns where the Connecticut will carry 7-inch guns, and twelve 3-inch guns against the Connecticut's twenty.

The picture of the Connecticut shows a three-pounder perched on each of the six turrets. Again we urge that the ingenuity of the profession be exerted toward devising a scheme that can be approved by all experts for mounting on the main turrets, at least, a gun of heavier calibre. That spot is tactically too good to give to a three-pounder.

" Grandma " SHOOK of Atchison, Kan. was 102 last week. She is well preserved, lives alone, does her own housework. seem to find the secret of her long life in these words:

"Her house stands on a lot which she rented from JOHN M. PRICE many years ago on the agree-ment that she was to use it for life on the payment

She means to get her money's worth. This example teaches or ought to teach us. Do you want to live to be 100? Buy an annuity when you're 50.

The report that the American motor cyclists, many of whom are now enrolled in clubs, are about to form a national orgrowth in this country of a new or rather a new branch of an old industry. which may some day rival in importance the manufacture of the regular safety

bicycle. Until recently, the demand for motor cycles on this side of the ocean has been slight; but with the increasing popularity of the automobile the self-moving twowheeled machine appears to be gaining friends rapidly. The motor cycles exhibited at the big automobile shows of this year were distinctly superior to any seen theretofore; and this fact is believed to explain, in a large measure, the unusual interest now manifested in machines of

In England the motor cycle trade, although of less than three years' growth, has attained immense proportions. A report submitted a short time ago by United States Consul Evans in London shows that thousands of these machines are in use throughout the United Kingdom and that the business of manufacturing them promises to equal, if not surpass, that of automobile making. Indeed, Great Britain has found herself unable to supply the home demands of this trade, and motor cycles are being imported in large numbers from France and Belgium. It is authoritatively estimated that, in the past ten years, England has sunk in the cycle industry over \$100,000,000. She has the satisfaction, however, of having acquired during that period much experience in the construction and sale of bioycles, and her manufacturers believe that this experience will prove extremely valuable to them in their present

But despite the progress which has been made in motor cycle building in England. complaints are constantly heard from that quarter that the machines produced there are not what they should be. They are, it is alleged, much too heavy to suit most riders. and their mechanism is unnecessarily delicate and complicated The United States holds the record of having exported during the fiscal years 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809 bicycles aggregating in value \$20,000,000 In the year 1808 our exports of wheels to DEBLIY \$2,000,000

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Practice of hard Authornity

From the Westminder Courter

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MEXICO'S ACCOUNT WITH US. British Testimony as to the Supremacy of American Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Test mony from the opposite party in one's own favor is always interesting. An official of the British Legation in the City of Mexico has recently reported to the British Foreign Office on Mexican trade in 1901. He gives the following comparative figures of sales to Mexico in 1900 and 1901, by that republic's principal sources of supply: 1900.\$33,835,210

United States United Kingdom and Colonies 11,085,555 France..... 6,919,345 Germany.....not quoted 1901. United States ... \$34,709,645
United Kingdom and Colonies 9,545,835
France ... 6,158,810
Germany ... not quoted Spain not quoted The above increase of 4% per cent, in one

year for the United States and the varying reductions for each of the others are very From 1896 to 1901 the United States increased

its sales to Mexico from 49 per cent, of her total imports in 1896 to 55% per cent, in 1901. Germany increased from 10 per cent, to 10 1per cent. The United Kingdom fell from 9 per cent. to 151/4 per cent., and France from 13 per cent. to 9% per cent.

The writer of the report, Mr. Biorklund, says: "However much the trade of Mexico increases, the share of the United Kingdom is always decreasing. American merchants and manufacturers have their agents con tinually travelling with samples. Though articles of German make are inferior as to quality, their style and finish compare favorably with articles that cost twice as much The boots and shoes of American manu-facture are now found all over the Republic The City of Mexico has five establishments devoted entirely to the sale of American boots and shoes." WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 15.

The Great Lutheran Church

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Accounts of To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—SIF: Accounts of the observance of the Lenten season refer to the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches, also to the effort of the Evangelical churches to obtain a general observance of the season by the different Churches, but no reference is made to the at-titude and practice of the Lutheran Church as to Lent. This Church, next to the Episcopal Church, is the only Protestant Church in which the church, is the only Protestant Church in which the church year is retained and observed, and the Lutherans observe and always have kept Lent.

In New York there are, I think, 114 Lutheran

ministers, and it seems strange that there is no notice of Lutheran churches, services, events, &c.

in the newspapers.

There are over 1.700,000 members in the Lutheran Church in this country, it uses a dignified and historic liturgy, and in a great deal of its doctrine, liturgy and church usages it is nearly akin to the Episcopal Church, though its ministry is, of course, differently constituted, at least in this country and in Germany. In the Scandinavian countries the episcopate has always been in force, and in Sweden at any rate, the "succession" has been preserved though even there it is not regarded necessary to constitute a valid ministry, the Swedish Bishops recognizing the ordinations of Lutheran synod elsewhere as perfectly valid in the absence of an episcopate.

It seems strange that this historic body, whose great founder was one of the mast striking figures in the world's history, is so little noticed by the newspapers in their accounts of the different INQUIRER NEWARK, March. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Ord's etter in regard to the physical "make up" of tenors

seems to me to call for a reply. I am one of the

unfortunates," as we are evidently considered by Mr. Ord. We are criticised by your correspondent on three points, namely: (1) We are "fat." To this charge plead guilty for myself and tenors in general. do this cheerfully, for fat people are univers admitted to be good hearted, jovial optimists.

(?) We have "legs like a woman." I am surprised at this charge and fear that Mr. Ord must have formed his opinion from a comparison with the heavy end of the front line of the chorus in a Bowery burlesque. I must say that I have noticed ver many and very marked differences, speaking, course, from the standpoint fixed by artists. (5)
We are "knock-kneed." Personally, I can prove
an alibi, and further. I never saw a knock-kneed
tenor in my life, though cross-cycd bassos are not

"higher register?" Has some dashing tenor sung his way to the heart of a maiden supposed to be t apart for Mr. Ord '

From the Lancet. It is to be feared that many excellent modes of cooking which prevailed in the past are now abandoned simply to save trouble. The modern cook or the person who calls herself such, although she may be positively instructed to roast meat in the good old fashioned way in a screen in front of the fire, commonly ignores her instructions at every possible opportunity and puts the joint in the oven. The introduction of the "kitchener" or the closed range and of the gas cooker probably accounts for the preference which is given to baking while it does away with the necessity of basting and other little but important culinary attentions which roasting involves. There can be little doubt that by this exchange of method not a few persons

are dietetic sufferers.

The preference for meat openly roasted before the fire is not a mere sentiment, for the flavor o meat so cooked is infinitely superior and the tissue is generally more tender than when it is baked Now, the flavor and tenderness of meat have m to do with its digestibility, and consequently with its real value as a food. Without relish and appe-tite digestion is sluggish and heavy. Indeed, it has been said that the process of digestion com-mences before ingestion, and certainly the digestive functions are stimulated to healthy activity by the sight of a tender and well cooked morsel well as by an excellent flavor or aroma. It has been shown that the mere inspection of good, tempt ing foods start the digestive machinery and im ing foods start the dow of the gastric juice. It is, therefore, not threasonable to suppose that there must be a difference of some dietetic importance produced in the organism when, on one hand, a baked, heavy looking joint is in contemplation. and when, on the other, it is a bright attractive

looking, because an openly tonated, joint.

As a matter of fact, there is a great difference
between the two methods of cooking, baking and reacting. In the former case the meat in reality is cooked in hot air, which has a tendency to de-compose the fat toto acrid substances. When the compose the fet toto acrid substances. When the door of an oven in which a joint is cooking is opered the funce secape, anothing him a taken candle which has just been blown out. The smell from a joint being rounted has not this character, but, on the contrary, is agreeable in reacting the joint is cooked by realistict that is, by the hombardsmon, so to apost, of heat waves. The six between the fire and the joint in night be quite cand, yet reasting would proceed all the same. Formating sould proceed all the same. Formating and since cooking has very decided advantages in regard to preserving the nutritive value of the format. The civilized cook ingits team a good deal neat. The sixthiand once magnitudes adopted by savage Miles

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"He san accept he spaced." "Bril delener." and the Corener's to COURTESY TO SPAIN'S MINISTER. The Cruiser Isla de Luzon Will Not Be

at the St. Louis Exposition Dedication. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Owing to the demands of international courtesy, which this Government has frequently been unjustly accused of ignoring, the people who will attend the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis on April 30, will not have the opportunity of seeing the gunboat Isla de Luzon, one of the former Spanish vessels sunk by Dewey's squadron in the battle of Manila Bay. Orders had been issued for the Isla de Luzon to go to St. Louis for the dedication ceremonies, but an interest ing circumstance has caused the Navy

Department to rescind them. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission intends to make the dedication the greatest celebration ever held in the Mississippi Valley, and to that end it has invited President Roosevelt's Cabinet, ex-President Cleveland, the members of the diplomatic body in Washington and a great many other distinguished people to at tend the affair. Among those invited to speak was Señor Don Emilio de Ojeda. the Spanish Minister. He was selected to make an address, partly because of the nterest Spain had in the territory whose acquisition by the United States is to be commemorated by the Exposition.

Senor Ojeda willingly promised to de iver some remarks and made known to the Exposition Commission that he would take advantage of the occasion to dwell on the restoration of good feeling between Spain and the United States. A few days ago it occurred to somebody that the par-ticipation of a captured Spanish war vessel in the ceremonies at St. Louis might give offence to Señor Ojeda.

State Department was consulted The State Department was consulted and after some correspondence with the Exposition Commission, it has been decided that the courteous thing to do was to drop the Isla de Luzon away from St. Louis while Señor Ojeda was there. The new monitor Arkansas will attend the ceremonies, however, and it is probable that another war vessel will be sent. A somewhat embarrassing incident that occurred more than three years ago has made the authorities here extremely careful in extending invitations to foreign rep-

occurred more than three years ago has made the authorities here extremely careful in extending invitations to foreign representatives to take part in patriotic celebrations. In that instance, however, the Government was not to blame. Chicago held a big "Dewey jubilee" on the occasion of the Admiral's visit to that city, and Mayor Carter Harrison invited the members of the Diplomatic Corps to attend it. The then Spanish Minister in Washington, the Duke of Arcos, received an invitation. He regarded this request to participate in an affair intended to honor the man who destroyed a Spanish squadron as an affront to his country, and said so plainly in a letter to Mayor Harrison. The Mayor explained that the invitation had been sent through an oversight. Since then the State Department has supervised all invitations sent to foreign diplomats to attend public celebrations.

tend public celebrations.

HAWAIIANS ONCE CANNIBALS? Question Again Raised by the Discovery of Relics in a Cave.

HONOLULU, March 3 .- The discovery of a cave containing relics several centuries old on the Island of Hawaii has given rise to the old story that the Hawaiians were cannibals. In the cave was found a hula skirt, made of human hair, and also ornaments which were studded with human teeth. The theory is vigorously combated by the kamininas (old citizens), who say that the relics are simply indicative of a lost art of the natives, and that they never were cannibals. In one cave was found an iron coffin

In one cave was found an iron coffin. The lid had been removed and the occupant of the narrow house was gone. Old natives explain this by telling of the visit of King Kalakaua some years ago, when he entered these ancient burial places and removed the bones of some of the royal dead to Honolulu. The coffin is said to have contained the remains of a close relative of either the first or second Kamehameha. In the cave also were sare tapas and kou calabashes. The skirt was made of plaited human hair, and the bracelets and anklets discovered were studded with white teeth.

In the Bishop Museum are many ornadiscovered were studded with white teeth.

In the Bishop Museum are many ornaments of the early Hawaiians in which are imbedded human teeth, while there are also calabashes which are studded with human bones, though highly polished. These human curiosities are said to be relics of the tribal warfare of the early Polynesian. The captives were killed and, though not eaten, were exhibited in various ways as trophies of victory. The handiwork of the earlier races was of the highest order, and the workmanship displayed in the manufactures from human bones and teeth is really wonderful. Calabashes were also studded with teeth, and though the rudest stone instruments were used, the wood was turned and polished more perfectly than is done here to-day with the finest of steel instruments.

An attempt will probably be made to secure this new find for the Bishop Museum, which already has the largest collection of Polynesian relics in the world.

THE RACE QUESTION SOUTH. Observations of a Northern Editor is Alabama and Elsewhere.

From the Montelair Herald. The race question is the one topic of con-The race question is the one topic of con-versation in all circles of the South. No matter where you go, you hear the negro problem discussed. On the way from Wash-ington to New Orleans, whenever I entered the smoking car of our train, I was interested to find the passengers expatiating on the

From my own personal observation, the From my own personal observation, the negroes are treated far better here than in the North. For example, both in Birmingham and New Orleans the best seats in the troiley cars are reserved for them, and in the latter place, if a white man takes these reserved seats, he is subject to a fine of \$25.

According to an Alabama Colonel, the reason the people want the illiterate negroes disfranchised in this State is because their votes can be bought, and because their votes can be bought, and because they hecome a football between mercenary political factions. It is a fact, said my informant, that every white man in the Blanck Belt commands two negro votes, making his voting alreight equal to three ballots. That is why the whites in the northern part of the state want the negro disfranchised. When this is done, a white voter will have but one vote.

A prominent man from facorgia told me that the they to be proposed in the characters.

State want the hegro distractions When this is done, a white voter will have but one vote.

A prominent man from Georgia told me that in the 1,500 hegro prisoners in the chain gaing you could scarcely find a former clave. They were conjugated people who had been hard free and could read shad write.

I taiked with a former clave mear flower Washington's institution in Alabama. The old ignor was a typical finite Tom fite and that he had eight children, but all had group up and some away, and there was a lanch of pathos in his voice as he added. And me and the sie means to all that's lost. He issuited with pride to the Minge charrie, which he said he had built. He was politic and distingled, and far abraical, in quaranter at read of many horthern negrous far and and the had built he was politic and distingled, and far abraical in quaranter at read of many horthern negrous far and and the had built he was politic and the said me this story. My another watched over our farmer negrous safe it has sinkness for days and nightle, and capital and have been over farmer negrous safe it has sinkness for days and nightle, and capital and have been considered in him then if he had bored her owners. The old largets man gat into a scrape of a parameter that had a parameter to be finite that and repaired of the premium hard frames a knill referred to I parameter that he is a surprised to the frame of the special and service of the white her only and the frames a knill referred to the frames a knill referred to the frames of the special and service of the state of the st

The suggest and is inferred to the orbits race, and it will take a great many thousands and cleage the foreign to imple thousands the foreign to imple them, equal to the functions.

Booker backington's actual to other a drup to the burchel, for select to releasing out of a strong of the function of the function of the surface of the function of the surface of the the angrows than the Sorthern people are much hinder to the angrows than the Sorthern people. This is the houses testimony of every Sorthern right who compes knoth. But the Southerner will not edupit that a race he intows to be tallerior to him in many ways is his equal

LEPER COLONY IN TROUBLE. Difficulty in Getting Its 88,000 in Silver Coin Redeemed

HONOLULU, Hawaii, March 5.- The Molokai lepers have \$3,000 in Hawaiian silver and are lying awake nights trying to discover some way by which they may exchange it for good American silver, as provided for in the redemption act recently passed by Congress. The money s good and passes as legal tender in the leper settlement, but the lepers are very much worried for fear that they will not be able to exchange it before the end of the year, when Hawaiian silver will no longer be accepted as legal tender by the

The First National Bank, which had been made the agent for the redemption of the million dollars of Hawaiian coin, refuses to send an agent to Molokai to exchange the coin, and the lepers are not able to leave the settlement for the purpose of bringing the money to the bank.

Supt. McVeigh, who is in charge of the settlement, called upon the Board of Health for aid, as he says the lepers are worrying the life out of him for fear their money will be valueless. He says he is willing to bring the money down from the settlement after it has been thoroughly disinfected and exchange it at the bank, but he doesn't want the lepers calling upon him to make good for the coins which are mutilated, and which will bring only their bullion value. The Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation to pay for the expenses of redeeming the money used

by the lepers.

Nearly one-half of the Hawaiian silver has been redeemed and shipped to the San Francisco mint, and nearly all the coins now in circulation in Honolulu are bright silver dollars, half dollars and quarters of the newest mintage. A great part of the Hawaiian coins are being bought by local jewellers, and speculators to be made up into ornaments or put away as relics to

jewellers, and speculators to be made up into ornaments or put away as relics to await a rise in price.

The redemption of their money is not the only thing that is giving the lepers cause for worry. They have made a number of requests to the Legislature which will be considered at the present session. They want a railroad and a steamboat, though they wouldn't be allowed to travel on the latter. Then they ask for an increased allowance of food, fuel, money and other things, and want an allowance of \$16 a piece in cash, instead of \$10 in merchandise. They have asked also for a refrigerator plant, and want their meat sawed in the future instead of cut or chopped. Then they ask for a new physician to assist the one they already have, and they also want the supply of a patent leprosy cure increased. The lepers also want to get paid for the taro they raise in the settlement, though they eat it themselves. The lepers have also petitioned for a government of their own, and want their own election boards, officers and town government.

LINCOLN ON NEGRO VOTING. Private Letter Which He Wrote the Gov-

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 .- John M. Crampton of this city has just secured the original letter written by Abraham Lincoln in 1864 to the Hon. Michael Hahn. the first Free State Governor of Louisiana. It has been quoted frequently by supporters of negro officeholders. The letter follows:

WARHINGTON, March 18, 1864

(Private.)

Hon. Michael Hahn:

My Drar Sir: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first Free State Governor of Louisiana.

Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the election franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people may not be let in as, for instance, the very intelligent and specially those who have fought bravely in our ranks. specially those who have lought bravely in our ranks.

They would probably help in some trying times to come to keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom, but this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but you alone. Yours truly.

A. Lincoln.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Chicago, who have moni-nated Graemie Stewart for Mayor, have gut on the ticket for City Attorney John P. Ismulati, a leader of the Poles in Chicago, who for three turns has served in the City Council. He was bern in Prus-

In the new Congress there is not a single De in the new congress there is not a single Dente-cratic United States Senator from east of the Mo-sissippi and north of Mason and Direc's inc. The Republican representation from the South or the border States is limited to two Senators from West Virginia and one from Maryland. The two West Virginia Senators were been in Child West Virginia Senators were born in Ohio

The capital invested in manufactures in Act-zons increased from \$600,600 to 1200 to \$60000, 000 in 1800; the capital invested in New Manu-from \$600,000 to \$2,700,000, and in Odinhesea from \$5,000 to \$2,250,000 in the same period, These are 5,000 farms in Arizona, 12,000 in New Manice and \$6,000 to Oklahoma.

65,000 in Okiahoma.

This year's appropriations to Chicago amon to \$13,200,000. Of this sum \$2,400,000 is for yell purposes and \$100 for the Art Commission. Joseph M. Broom of 100 Alexander evenue has

The value which Philadelphie puts upon to firehouses is \$566,000, and upon its whervan, \$604,000 The Michigan State Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the establishment of a legislature to provide for the cotapitament of a least one library in each township and elip, and all fines assessed and collected in the several country and townships for any breach of the Penal Code are to be exclusively applied to the support of such libraries, unless otherwise ordered by the township board of any township or the board of education

The city of New York derives some revenue from its Bureau of Elections, which has transmitted to the Comptroller tures checks for old paper ballots, stubs of ballots and old books, &c., to the

Objection is made to the standard of penmar ship prevailing among the clerks in the Recorder office of Schuylkill county. Pa. Several lawyer declared that they could not read the index of the mortgage books and the Taspayers Associa-tion has also complained Many voters to School will county speak other languages than logial

The North Canding delegation to the pareighth Congress will be solidly Bemocratic a bem cratic successor to the Schale to Jeter periods being here chosen. to one of the descript there was pending until the death secondly of James h Manaly a continui made by hims for the seas a dames by Guidger fr. the fremental candidation that a continuity of the seas a continuity of the seas a continuity of the season of the se

The arthreses of timers it New of From the Contest Mighton transfer to make process by linguist of these stages and the particular and an except of the particular and the except of the except o from the Casted Higher Schools to make proces sales the life and the distance and has elected and the electe

seem cap exam blased a sec-Sameli Sergeon:

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